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ABSTRACT

The principal responsibility of the Rural Manpower Services Section of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security is to satisfy the needs of the farmer and to procure gainful employment for the workers. This responsibility is described in this 1971 Annual Report in terms of planning, economic trends, employment trends, mechanization, and the problems of different categories of workers. The Pennsylvania Community Programs are examined and area forecasts are made for separate sections of the state. Additional information in the form of tables and maps is also included. (PS)

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PENNSYLVANIA

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICES

1971

ANNUAL REPORT

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

RC006316

FOREWORD

To satisfy the needs of the farmer and to procure gainful employment for the workers, is the principal responsibility of the Rural Manpower Services Section of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security.

To this end Rural Manpower Representatives serving in strategic locations throughout the Commonwealth utilize their technical and professional skills, along with dedication to the goal, to effectuate the best possible conditions for the workers, the employers, and in a sense, all residents of the Commonwealth.

This report is a delineation of the results of these efforts. We are proud to record their achievements, recognizing that many personal contributions to the program have been omitted due to a lack of space.

The report also provides an accounting of the rural non-farm activities of the state, district, and local office personnel involved in the Rural Manpower Program.

In preparing this report we gratefully acknowledge the valued assistance of Pennsylvania's growers, food processors, farm organizations, news media, other Federal and State agencies, and church and civic groups.

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICES
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
HARRISBURG, PA. 17121

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PLANNING

The recruitment policies and programs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as they pertain to the placement of workers in the rural areas are carried out by the Rural Manpower Services Section, a division of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security, within the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

To develop its program of recruitment of workers in non-agricultural as well as in agricultural employment, the Rural Manpower Services Section has certain established goals.

1. To serve the rural community in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

2. To obtain optimum use of the resident work force in the production of food and fiber.

3. To collect, analyze and disseminate information pertaining to the rural labor market.

4. To suggest effective solutions to labor problems affecting the rural community.

Principal responsibility for reaching these goals rests with Rural Manpower Representatives located in Allentown, Berwick, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Clearfield, Coatesville, Coudersport, Erie, Gettysburg, Harrisburg, Hatboro, Hazleton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Lancaster, Levittown, Milton, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, Shamokin, Somerset, Sunbury, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, and York.

Offices having no Rural Manpower Representative assign other personnel to serve the local agricultural industry in addition to their other duties.

To expedite and facilitate the collection of information and statistics, the Commonwealth is divided into seven (7) agricultural reporting areas. These are: Southeastern, South Central, Northeastern, East Central, North Central, Western, and West Central.

Throughout the year, staff members of the Rural Manpower Services Section participated in a variety of activities.

State Office Staff members attended National and Regional meetings during the year for instructions and discussions of new concepts in program direction.

State Office staff members met with staff members of the Departments of Education, Environmental Resources, Health, Welfare, the Bureau of Occupational and Industrial Safety, and attended meetings of the Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor. As a result of these meetings, lines of communication were maintained at all times to provide the services of these agencies whenever a need arose.

Staff members attended numerous meetings of canners, growers, and growers' associations to keep informed of the labor needs in the various pre-harvest and harvest activities, as well as the needs of processors in a period of changing technology.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The many factors that have been forcing the family farm to disappear from the American scene are still with us, but their speed has been slowed to some extent. There was a decrease in the number of family farms in Pennsylvania in 1971, but many family farms were bought by farmers needing to increase their acreage. Fewer farms went into industrial and residential developments.

Pennsylvania's crops in 1971 were again worth about one billion dollars, providing jobs for millions of people, not only those actually employed on farms, but also those in supportive industries such as the manufacture and service of farm machinery and equipment, transportation, food processing and others.

Many factors influence the quantity and quality of farm products, not the least of which is the weather. During 1971, weather played a major role in crop results.

The spring planting and sowing period was ideal and all crops were started in good time. This continued during the growing season until early August, when all parts of the State had 8 to 10 inches of rain during a six day period. Some of the State's areas were declared disaster areas as a result of this. Another period of extended rain occurred during the latter half of October. As a result, some crops were good to excellent; others were well below normal.

Corn, for grain acreage, showed an increase of four percent over 1970. However, the yield per acre was 75 bushels as compared to the 85 bushels per acre yield in 1970. In spite of the reduction in yield per acre, the production was a new record of 83,475,000 bushels. Corn harvest was hampered by wet fields, high moisture content of grain, and weak stalks in blight-infected fields. Most of the blighted acreage was in the southeastern third of the State.

Early hay cutting was excellent, but the August rains caused poor drying conditions, and considerable loss. Muggy conditions in September and October caused poor quality of late alfalfa yields.

Potato acreage in Pennsylvania was 36,500 as compared with the 1970 acreage of 34,500. The yield was 8,030,000 hundredweight--a 3 percent drop from 1970. Yield per acre in 1971 was 220 hundredweight compared with 240 hundredweight in 1970. Some processing stocks were moved to the fresh market due to the poor chipping quality caused by low specific gravity.

Pennsylvania produced 62 percent of the Nation's mushrooms in 1971. The State's growers produced 128.6 million pounds during 1971, compared to 122.7 million pounds in 1970, an increase of 5 percent. Seventy-five percent of the crop went into processing, and the remaining twenty-five percent was sold on the fresh market. Pennsylvania growers plan to add 2 million square feet of growing space for the next year. A large portion of this space is already under construction.

Pennsylvania tobacco growers grew 1,000 fewer acres in 1971 than in 1970. Yield per acre was 1,800 pounds, the same as in 1970. The October weather was too hot and humid for good curing conditions and the quality of the crop could be affected. Some growers reported pole burn on curing tobacco, but the total shed damage will not be known until stripping is underway.

In spite of poor weather conditions for coloring during the early harvest, Pennsylvania's apple harvest of 12,857,000 bushels was 6 percent above 1970. Weather conditions improved during later harvest to bring about a third bumper crop in a row. The large carry-over of processed stock caused some concern early in the year about a market but the entire crop was harvested.

A record high of 52,000 tons of concord grapes was grown in the State in 1971. The wine grape varieties were also on the increase.

Peach production in Pennsylvania was up 22 million pounds over 1970. Frost damage and variable pollinating weather caused some reduction in yields in some areas, but this was offset by heavy yields in other areas.

Sour cherry production was 490 tons under 1970. Poor weather for pollination plus hail caused the second successive drop in cherry yields.

Pennsylvania vegetable yields as a whole were under 1970 production. The main crop, tomatoes, started out under ideal conditions from planting until harvest, then the rains came. The excessive rainfall in early August hampered ripening, and caused excessive weed growth and resulted in difficult harvest conditions. The last two weeks of harvest were wet and a large portion of the crop was lost.

Cattle on feed in Pennsylvania were up about 2 percent over 1970.

Hogs and pigs on Pennsylvania farms were up 8 percent over 1970. Breeding stock was down 4 percent from 1970, while market hogs were up 10 percent.

Pennsylvania's lamb numbers decreased 2 percent and the wool production is down 4 percent. This is a continuation of the trend started several years ago.

Calves and dairy cow numbers on Pennsylvania farms are down one percent. This, also, is a continuing trend.

Poultry production showed a continuous increase throughout the year in Pennsylvania.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Pennsylvania has been a demand state for seasonal agricultural workers, due to the fact that the available residential labor force is not of sufficient size to plant, cultivate and harvest the state's crop of fruits, vegetables, berries and tobacco.

This condition becomes more evident each year as the young people of rural areas migrate to the industrial centers. Seasons of low, high, or moderate unemployment have little or no effect on this condition, for the fact is that the vast majority of the labor force is not interested in farm work. Pennsylvania farmers have, for years, been paying wages well above the Federal minimum wage rate, but cannot compete with wages paid by other industries.

Areas of high unemployment were, in most cases, too remote from the areas of seasonal labor demand to make day-haul feasible, and relocation for the short duration of the harvest season would cause further hardship. One exception to this was the southeastern area of the State where there was a reduction of live-in seasonal workers as a result of available day-haul workers from Philadelphia.

About 60 percent of Pennsylvania's seasonal farm labor force came from the migrant labor stream, mainly from the Eastern Seaboard States to the South, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and from Texas.

This percentage of migrant seasonal workers is expected to remain the same for several years, despite the expected expansion of mechanization in the vegetable harvest.

PEAK EMPLOYMENT OF SEASONAL LABOR IN SELECTED CROPS

CROP	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Apples	4,690	4,575	4,674	5,205	5,943
Peaches	505	1,195	1,415	2,250	1,485
Potatoes	4,130	4,075	3,328	2,250	2,531
Strawberries	957	1,185	955	930	856
Tobacco	500	480	430	400	360
Tomatoes	6,445	5,540	4,640	5,220	4,630

IMPACT OF MECHANIZATION

The trend of increased mechanization in farm operations continues in Pennsylvania. Growers are finding that, despite the high cost of machinery, harvesting costs are lower than the cost of hand labor.

It is estimated that in 1971, less than one percent of the Pennsylvania apple crop was mechanically harvested, but on the other hand, the grape crop was almost one hundred percent mechanically harvested.

Beans, carrots, green peas, parsnips, potatoes, radishes, spinach, squash, sweet corn and turnips were more than ninety percent mechanically harvested.

In 1970, there were at most 5 mechanical tomato harvesters used in the Commonwealth. In 1971, this number rose to at least thirty, and plans are being made to increase this number significantly in 1972.

The number of cherry shakers doubled in 1971, over 1970, leaving peaches the only major Commonwealth crop being totally hand harvested.

With more mechanization, the demand for skilled operators increases proportionately with a resulting rise in difficulties. Seasonal harvests are of short duration and training courses for short time jobs are not practical. The only solution is to find the right people who are easily trained, while working, to operate and service these harvesters.

RECRUITMENT OF FARM WORKERS

In keeping with the long standing Pennsylvania policy of "local labor first," all proven types of recruitment techniques were utilized. Bulletin boards, door-to-door canvass, newspapers, radio, school announcements, store windows, and television were all tried with some success.

Day-Haul

Thirty-three communities operated 48 supervised day-haul pickup points for 1,137 days during 1971. A total of 149,275 workers were transported. In addition, numerous non-supervised pickup points were established by local office Rural Manpower Representatives.

In spite of periods of inclement weather and increased mechanization, Philadelphia again continued as one of the Nation's leading day-haul supply cities with 142,156 workers transported from 4 pickup points, operating a total of 305 days. Coatesville, with 5 communities involved, and Erie, with 9 pickup points, also did outstanding jobs.

Intrastate Workers

The decline in the number of live-in intrastate workers again continued a trend which started about 10 years ago. Philadelphia, the leading supplier of this type of worker in previous years is experiencing more difficulty each year in finding workers willing to take live-in seasonal work. The workers feel they can do as well living at home and involving themselves in the day-haul program.

Interstate Workers

Pennsylvania extended a total of 89 orders into interstate clearance, for 3,055 workers. Of the 89 orders transmitted, 75 were filled.

The decrease in the number of orders transmitted to other states can be attributed to many factors, but the two main factors might well be mechanization and the reduction in the number of growers using Puerto Rico workers.

Pennsylvania cleared orders to Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Virginia in addition to Puerto Rico.

Contract Workers

In 1971, Pennsylvania submitted 14 orders to Puerto Rico. Thirteen orders were filled with a total of 236 workers. This was a drop of 264 from the previous year when 500 contract workers arrived from the Island.

Year-Round Workers

The recruitment itinerary in West Virginia, which was so successful the first three years of operations, and was so unsuccessful the last two years, was discontinued in 1971.

The usual intrastate and interstate program was continued through 1971.

Foreign Workers

Pennsylvania continued its policy of not using foreign workers in harvest activities.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Allied services in the areas of safety of living quarters, health, welfare, and child education were available to migrant workers and their families as follows:

Inspection Services

The Bureau of Occupational and Industrial Safety, a subdivision of the Department of Labor and Industry, is charged with the responsibility of inspecting migrant labor living quarters and enforcing the State's safety and housing regulations.

During 1971, regular inspectors from the district offices inspected labor camps. This was a change from the former method of using temporary inspectors for migrant labor camp inspection.

During the year, the Bureau received 316 applications for labor camp inspection. This was a drop of 36 from the previous year when 349 camps were occupied.

Two hundred and twenty-eight certificates of approval were issued and 88 camps were not certified. This compares with 314 certified camps and 27 camps not certified in 1970.

In 1970, twenty-seven camp operators were prosecuted by the Bureau and only 4 were prosecuted in 1971, showing a marked improvement in compliance with regulations.

The licensing of migrant crew leaders in Pennsylvania is another function of the Bureau of Occupational and Industrial Safety. Pennsylvania crew leader licenses were issued to 91 crew leaders, and only two crew leaders were denied licenses.

Department of Environmental Resources

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, through interdepartmental agreement with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, is charged with the responsibility of inspecting migrant labor camp facilities for environmental health hazards. This obligation is discharged by the staff of the Department's Division of Housing and Institutional Environment.

The principal goal of this responsibility is to guarantee safe water, and food supplies, and adequate control of sewage, refuse disposal, insects and rodents, and environmental sanitation at camp sites.

During 1971, three hundred and ten migrant labor camps were inspected by the department. Of all camps inspected, 262 were approved for occupancy, and 48 were disapproved. Approximately 14 of the disapproved camps were closed due to initial inspection by this Department, or subsequent inspection, or through joint action with the Department of Labor and Industry.

The Department made 491 inspections as there were minor corrections that had to be done in some instances before approval could be given.

Three legal actions were filed against labor camp operators, and fines were levied and costs assessed in all three instances.

Education

The Pennsylvania Department of Education emphasized education at the elementary level in regard to education of migrants.

Of thirty-one counties in which migrant labor was used, twenty-seven counties had some children in camps. An educational program was developed for the migrant children regardless of the number available to participate, in each of the counties.

Administration of the programs ranged from a small school district conducting a tutorial program, to a large intermediate unit administering educational opportunities to over 400 migrant children.

An increasing number of the projects utilized the language-experience approach as the basis for the language arts curriculum, thus utilizing a unique curriculum designed for the children as opposed to the standard curriculum, which does not meet the needs of the migrant children.

Instructional classes were limited to a maximum of 15 children with one teacher and at least two teacher aides present. The aides often were older migrant children, or mothers, thus helping to bridge the communication gap that frequently exists between adults and migrant children. The employment of the older siblings and/or mothers also helped to supplement the family income.

In all, 1,594 children of migrants were served. It must be taken into account that some of these children were enrolled in two or more school areas, as the migrant groups or crews left one area to work in another crop in another area.

Health Services

The Pennsylvania Department of Health provided a variety of health services to migrant workers and their children.

Public Health Nurses and Aides made 4,638 visits to patients and 2,570 patients were seen at clinics and hospitals. During the season, 206 patients were hospitalized for a total of 1,630 days. Dentists examined and treated 881 patients.

In conjunction with the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, 504 persons were provided eye health services. Children were screened at day care centers and a mobile unit provided services to children and adults at three family clinic areas. There were 91 clinic sessions.

Welfare Services

Child and family day care centers were operated in areas of migrant employment. Social workers assigned to work in these programs assisted in enrolling children in school programs, assisted with arrangements for medical, dental, and eye health services, transported children to clinics and hospitals, and referred families to appropriate community resources for other needed services.

Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor

The Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor, first established by a gubernatorial executive order in 1952, has continued to function under each succeeding Governor of Pennsylvania. The Secretary of Labor and Industry is Chairman of the Committee, and the Director of Urban and Rural Services of the Department is the Executive Secretary. The Committee consists of representatives from state, public, and private organizations which provide services for migrant laborers and migrant camp operators. The purpose of the Committee is to assure that migrant labor camps in Pennsylvania provide acceptable standards of health, safety, housing and welfare for the occupants and to recommend, to the Governor, changes needed to improve the program.

Nineteen hundred and seventy-one was the twentieth consecutive year of the Committee's existence. Four meetings of the Committee were held in 1971, to keep abreast of the migrant labor camp program and to provide information to the participating organizations. The Committee was also instrumental in motivating positive action regarding specific migrant labor camps.

The Committee has submitted its recommendations to the Governor to improve the operation and effectiveness of the Commonwealth's Migrant Labor Camp Program.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Various media were used during the year to inform growers, workers, and the general public of the services of the rural manpower program. Among these were newspapers, radio, and television. Posters and flyers were also utilized.

Pennsylvania farm publications were used as a public service media. As an additional means of disseminating information, staff members met on many occasions with public and private groups or organizations for the purpose of outlining available services.

NONAGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF RURAL MANPOWER REPRESENTATIVES

During 1971, Pennsylvania Rural Manpower Representatives were engaged in many nonagricultural activities. A list of activities and results follows:

Number of nonagricultural contacts made for job development in outlying areas	1,325
Number of job openings developed as a result of above contacts	1,730
Number of placements made	1,422
Number of employer visits	3,300
Number of contacts made in outlying areas to secure applicants for job openings(Outreach)	1,495
Number of applicants secured through these contacts	2,857

Number of applicants referred to nonagricultural training programs	339
Number of applicants referred to Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Corps, and other programs	165
Number of training programs established in outlying areas	52

These figures show a marked improvement over the preceding year, especially in increased placements.

More than 50 different types of employing establishments covering a wide range of industrial classifications were provided some type of employment services during this year.

EVALUATION

As stated previously, the goal of Pennsylvania's Rural Manpower Service is to have enough labor in the right place at the right time. In attaining this aid, Pennsylvania's Rural Manpower Representatives performed in an outstanding way. No Pennsylvania grower lost any of his crop because of a lack of labor.

Many difficulties arose during the year, due mainly to confusion regarding responsibilities of newly created departments and responsibility shifts. These were all overcome in time, and operations became normal.

The non-agricultural activity of the Rural Manpower Service expanded at a satisfactory rate and all indications are for further expansion and better service to the rural community.

OUTLOOK

Mechanization in harvest is not expected to increase at the same rate in 1972, as in any of the last five years. Fewer resident workers will be available, and the need for interstate seasonal workers will remain at the same figure as in 1971, weather conditions permitting.

No great change in acreage of any crop is anticipated, but wages paid for agricultural labor are expected to increase.

AREA FORECASTS

Southeastern Area

This is the area of Pennsylvania in which the greatest variety of labor-using crops are grown. In addition to fruits, vegetables, and tobacco, this area is the State's largest producer of mushrooms, nursery stock and horticultural specialties.

A seasonal work force at peak of 5,000 workers is anticipated. This work force will be mainly day-haul workers, with approximately 900 migrant workers needed.

South Central Area

This is the area where most of Pennsylvania's fruits are grown.

As there are no areas of dense population nearby to provide day-haul workers, this area will be forced to rely on about 2,000 migrant workers. The seasonal peak work force will reach 3,000 workers.

In addition to cherries, peaches, nectarines and apples, considerable acreage is devoted to tomatoes, and to a lesser extent, to pears and plums.

Northeast Area

The bulk of Pennsylvania's tomatoes for green wrap are produced in this area. Potatoes and apples are produced in this area as well.

Peak seasonal employment will reach approximately 2,500 workers. Approximately one-fifth of the work force will be southern migrant workers.

East Central Area

Approximately 4,000 acres of tomatoes are grown in this area, with considerable acreage of potatoes. This acreage will hold at the same level if planting conditions permit.

A large increase in mechanical tomato harvesters took place in this area this year, but indications are that no additional harvesters will be put to use in 1972.

Although many mechanical potato harvesters are used in this area, many of the smaller growers utilize tomato crews to harvest potatoes after the tomato harvest is completed.

Approximately 3,000 seasonal workers will be needed at the peak of the tomato harvest, with two-thirds of the workers coming from the southern migrant stream.

North Central Area

This is mainly a potato growing area, although tomatoes and strawberries are also produced in significant amounts.

With more growers turning to mechanical potato harvesters each year, it is estimated that only 100 southern migrant workers will be needed during the tomato and potato harvest.

Local youth supply the labor to harvest the berry crop.

Western Area

Apples, cherries, grapes, potatoes, and nursery stock are the main crops in this area.

A seasonal work force of approximately 2,000 workers is anticipated. Most of this work force will come from local sources, with approximately 150 out-of-state workers, mainly from Puerto Rico and Texas, needed to complete the force.

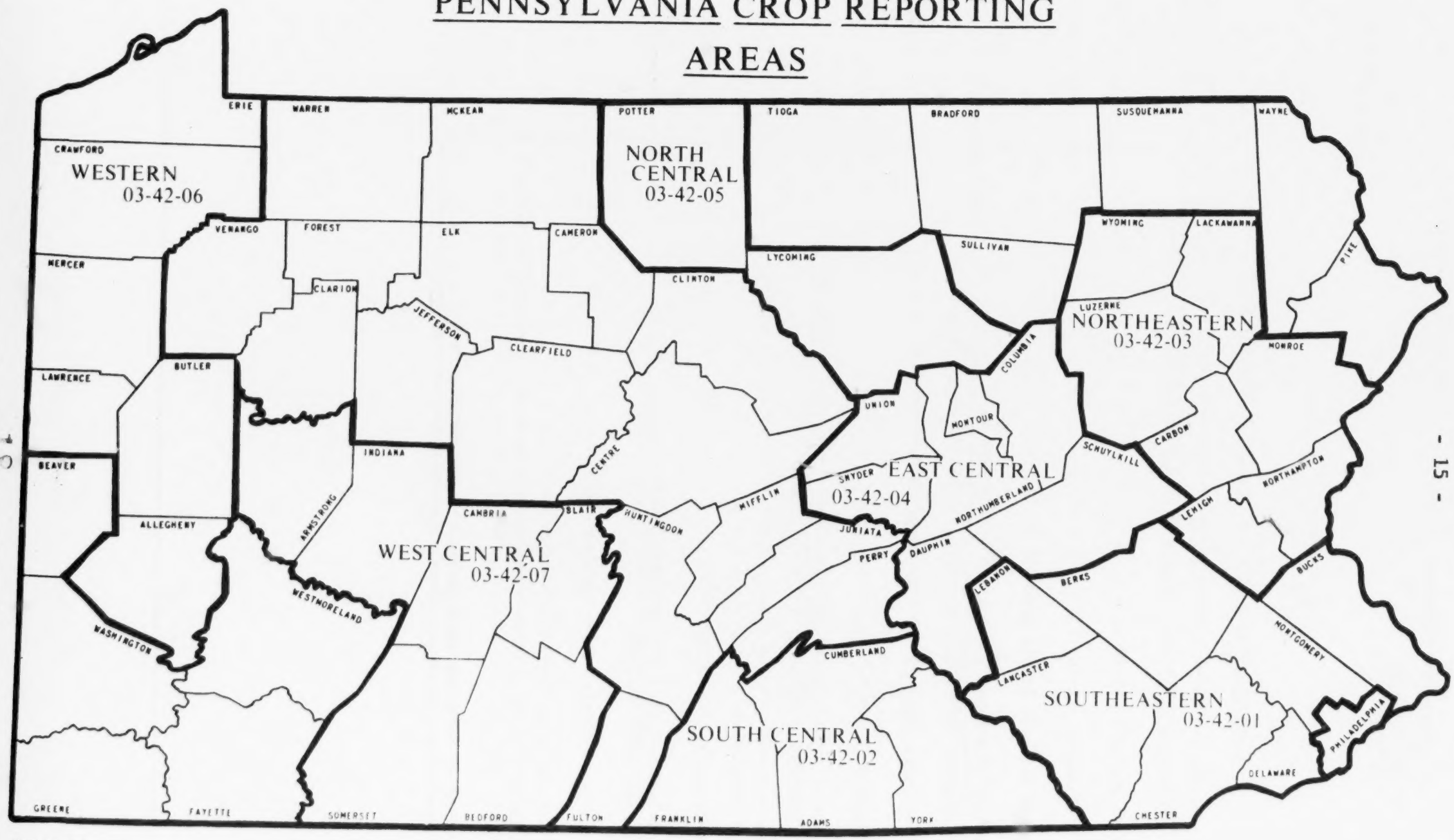
West Central Area

Main crops in this area are apples and nursery stock. This is also the Commonwealth's largest producer of Christmas trees.

No migrant labor is used in this area; the work force consisting of local unemployed and underemployed people and students.

Labor is at its peak during the October and November Christmas tree harvest, and no changes in the number needed is indicated.

PENNSYLVANIA CROP REPORTING AREAS



BUR-57 REV 3-72 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Table 1 (R-10/68)

STATE	CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED
PENNSYLVANIA	1971

SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS

ITEM	NUMBER
SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY	
1. Towns with day-haul points.	33
2. Number of day-haul points.	48
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year.	1,137
4. Total number of workers transported during year.	149,275
SECTION B. SELECTED SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE WORKERS (under 22 years)	
5. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers.	0
a. Placements in camps.	0
6. Placements of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes. . . .	0
SECTION C. SERVICES TO INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS	
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points	
a. Farm placements.	NA
b. Applicant-holding acceptances.	NA
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians.	NA
SECTION D. OTHER SELECTED DATA	
9. Number of local offices which held farm clinics.	0
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held.	0
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service programs.	7
12. Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives.	0

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Table 2 (R-10/68)

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA
CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1971

COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

SECTION A. MIGRANT GROUP CONTACTS			SECTION B. REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS		SECTION C. GROUPS WORKING IN REPORTING STATE	
I TYPE	II BY REPORTING STATE	III WITH REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS	I TYPE	II NUMBER	I TYPE	II NUMBER
1. Total	484	4	2. Total persons	62	4. Families	613
a. Crew leaders	251	2	3. Total workers	62	5. Unattached males	3,243
b. Family heads	10	0			6. Unattached females	291
c. Other	223	2				

SECTION D. COMMENTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
Form ES-225 Table 3 (R-10/68)

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA
CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1971

INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES

ITEM	ORDERS		OPENINGS	
	EXTENDED (Sec. A) RECEIVED (Sec. B)	FILLED	EXTENDED (Sec. A) RECEIVED (Sec. B)	FILLED
I	II	III	IV	V
SECTION A. REPORTING STATE AS ORDER-HOLDING STATE				
1. Reporting State, TOTAL →	90	75	3,095	2,309
2. Applicant-holding States involved:				
Florida	38	28	1,146	819
Puerto Rico	14	13	356	236
Virginia	12	11	411	438
Texas	11	10	596	263
Georgia	4	4	184	199
Maryland	4	3	155	153
North Carolina	4	3	164	136
Delaware	1	1	33	24
Mississippi	1	1	30	20
Ohio	1	1	20	21
SECTION B. REPORTING STATE AS APPLICANT-HOLDING STATE				
3. Reporting State, TOTAL →	45	13	2,852	654
4. Order-holding States involved:				
Connecticut	5	3	600	436
Massachusetts	1	0	50	0
West Virginia	5	0	571	0
Virginia	2	1	1,010	80
New Hampshire	23	0	483	0
Maryland	9	9	138	138

SECTION C. COMMENTS (Use reverse if needed)

All orders for apple harvest crews from New Hampshire, Virginia, and West Virginia were offered to tomato picking crews, all but one were turned down. The Massachusetts order and two (2) Connecticut orders were cancelled.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Worksheet A (R-10/68)

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1971

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY

TOWN	DAY-HAUL POINTS		
	NUMBER	DAYS OPERATED DURING YEAR	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING YEAR
I	II	III	IV
Allentown	2	20	200
Bannerville	1	5	137
Canonsburg	1	25	217
Chambersburg	1	5	272
Coatesville	3	83	822
Erie	8	54	1,401
Fleetwood RD#2	1	20	40
Freeland	1	20	88
Gettysburg	1	4	145
Harrisburg	1	18	186
Hazleton	2	51	90
Jeanesville	1	18	36
Kreamer	1	5	20
Kutztown RD#2	2	70	75
Lancaster	1	101	380
Lebanon	1	1	15
McAdoo	1	48	132
McClure	1	5	57
Middleburg	1	9	101
Octorara	1	3	11
Oxford	1	37	375

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Worksheet A (R-10/68)

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1971

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY

TOWN	DAY-HAUL POINTS		
	NUMBER	DAYS OPERATED DURING YEAR	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING YEAR
I	II	III	IV
Oxford RD#1	1	11	47
Penns Creek	1	9	171
Philadelphia	4	305	142,156
Rochester	1	19	57
Russelville	1	92	719
Selinsgrove	1	5	57
Somerset RD#5	1	34	227
Sunbury	1	7	158
Troxelville	1	5	61
Waterford	1	20	334
Williamsport	1	10	249
York	1	18	239
TOTALS 33 TOWNS	48	1,137	149,275

AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS

MONTH	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
January	1,206	671	2,187	1,261	1,122
February	840	925	2,098	1,754	890
March	2,155	2,995	2,194	2,737	2,031
April	6,599	6,905	3,792	3,545	4,324
May	7,789	5,987	8,852	3,376	2,437
June	25,054	30,055	27,885	22,530	22,463
July	63,531	66,437	64,851	54,528	55,158
August	58,389	34,594	45,777	46,492	35,528
September	53,680	43,110	28,785	36,860	27,797
October	35,942	25,834	20,464	16,650	13,878
November	13,757	7,875	8,542	6,872	9,563
December	4,509	3,997	2,868	2,081	2,015
TOTALS	273,451	229,385	218,295	198,686	177,206

PENNSYLVANIA

Agricultural Migrant Worker Population By County

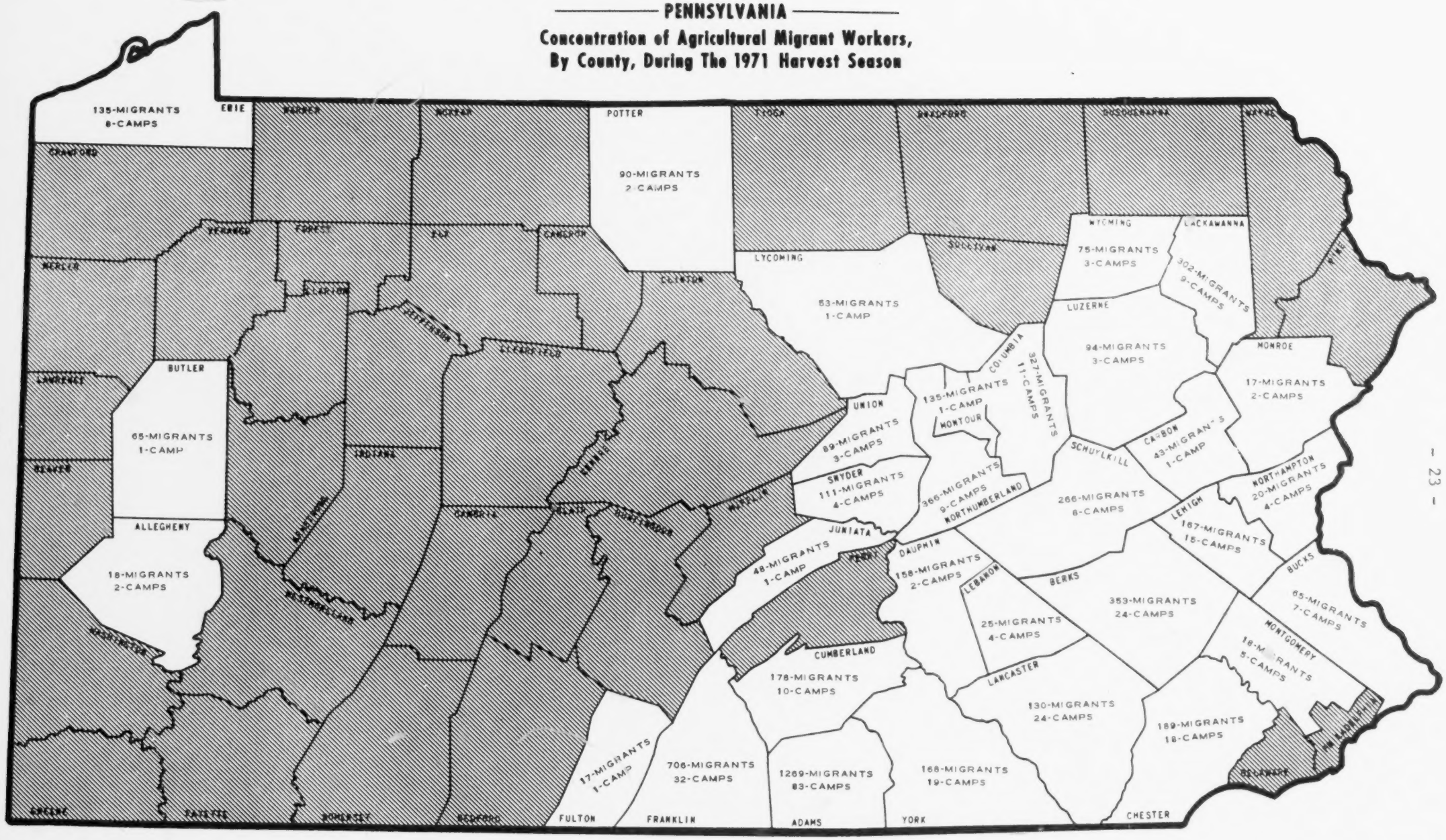
1 9 7 1

County	Camps	Southern Migrants	Puerto Ricans	Total Migrants By County
Adams	83	947	322	1,269
Allegheny	2	0	18	18
Berks	24	300	53	353
Bucks	7	15	50	65
Butler	1	0	65	65
Carbon	1	43	0	43
Chester	18	86	103	189
Columbia	11	318	9	327
Cumberland	10	172	6	178
Dauphin	2	158	0	158
Erie	8	65	70	135
Franklin	32	680	26	706
Fulton	1	17	0	17
Juniata	1	48	0	48
Lackawanna	9	302	0	302
Lancaster	24	39	91	130
Lebanon	4	0	25	25
Lehigh	15	70	97	167
Luzerne	3	94	0	94
Lycoming	1	53	0	53
Monroe	2	17	0	17
Montgomery	5	0	18	18
Montour	1	135	0	135
Northampton	4	0	20	20
Northumberland	9	366	0	366
Potter	2	90	0	90
Schuylkill	8	266	0	266
Snyder	4	111	0	111
Union	3	89	0	89
Wyoming	3	75	0	75
York	19	145	23	168
TOTAL CAMPS	317			

NOTE: Many migrants work in more than one area of the State. Therefore, county totals cannot be added to arrive at the State Total. The total number of migrants in Pennsylvania during the 1971 harvest season was 5700.

PENNSYLVANIA

Concentration of Agricultural Migrant Workers,
By County, During The 1971 Harvest Season



3UR-57N REV 2-72 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL SERVICES
HARRISBURG, PA. 17121

Total Number of Migrants - 5697
Total Number of Farm Labor Camps Occupied - 317

NOTE: Many migrants work in more than one area of the state. Therefore, county totals cannot be added to arrive at the state total.